









have been issued on the responsibility of the  
Likin Office.

As the Proclamation is addressed to Chinese  
merchants only, and has not been communicated  
to me officially, I have not taken any  
notice of it. The German Consul wrote to  
enquire of the Viceroy whether the Proclamation  
had been published by authority; and  
in the reply his Excellency stated that the  
prohibition did not affect foreign merchants, and  
that the importation of merchandise by foreigners  
would not be interfered with unless instructions  
were received from Peking.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) BYRON BRENNAN,  
Consul.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a continuation of the report  
of the meeting of the Legislative Council held  
yesterday afternoon:—

## COUNCIL OFFICE MINUTENESS.

The Acting Attorney-General—Sir, in moving  
the second reading of the Bill entitled "An  
Ordinance to amend 'The Women and Girls'  
Protection Ordinance, 1890," and Ordinance No.  
14 of 1891, entitled "An Ordinance to amend  
'The Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance,  
1890," I do not propose to dwell upon the  
document published in the daily papers  
recently, as the Council is well aware from the  
order of the Secretary of State. I will just  
review briefly the facts which led to its introduction.  
Early in 1891 the Secretary of State  
wrote out here stating that the registration of  
brothels, and the inspection of inmates, was  
a system contrary to the recognized policy of  
Parliament, and that it was to be altered as  
soon as possible. I am correct in stating that a period of six  
months was given us to carry out those orders.  
In April of the same year a letter was written  
from the Colonial Secretary to the Colonial  
Secretary stating his reasons why he objected to  
the abolition of the examination of women. That  
letter was in due course forwarded to the  
Secretary of State, and in the same month the  
Registrar-General now Acting Colonial Secretary,  
in a minute—1 think it was in the same  
month or in June of the same year—wrote a  
minute which was also forwarded subsequently  
to the Secretary of State in which he expressly  
stated—he was then sending the representations  
of the Watch Committee—that "it will be  
seen that in this representation it is pointed  
out that the abolition of registration will  
result in the keepers of brothels having more  
control than at present over inmates; that in-  
mates will not be so well fitted under the present  
system, and will have no opportunity of their  
own house, of becoming acquainted with their  
rights of freedom; that the colony will be overrun  
with brothels unless they are confined, as at  
present, to certain neighbourhoods; and that  
this will lead to a decrease in the numbers of  
Chinese families residing in the colony. I do  
not propose at the present time to discuss this  
question, as I can avail myself of the opportunity  
when at home to give my views, if they are  
desired, to the authorities at the Colonial Office.  
I will, however, like to state that I think the  
views of the Chinese, as expressed in their  
representations, are worthy of serious consideration."  
Notwithstanding these letters which were duly  
forwarded, as I have already stated, the  
Secretary of State on April 17th reiterated his  
command, at the same time suggesting that  
certain powers might be taken with regard to  
brothels which might prove a nuisance to the  
neighbourhood. A cord reply to this Ordinance  
part 3 of Ordinance No. 15, which provided,  
*inter alia*, the registration of brothels, and the  
responsibilities of the keepers, and under what  
circumstances brothels should be considered as  
nuisances, and which gave power to the Govern-  
ment to limit the area within which brothels  
should be kept. It also repeats part 4, a sub-  
section of which gave the Registrar-General the  
power to enter and inspect these places, and it  
further repeats section 25, which gave power to  
section 13 of Ordinance No. 15, which gave power  
to the Registrar-General to make rules for the  
registration and inspection and cleanliness of  
brothels, and all rules made  
under that section. In section 24 of Ordinance  
No. 15 of 1891 a slight amendment is introduced,  
and in pursuance of the suggestion of the  
Secretary of State (in paragraph 7 of his dis-  
patch of April 17th) the Bill gives summary  
jurisdiction to the Registrar-General to close  
brothels as nuisances. I may say that on the  
complaint of the Registrar-General, I may say that  
the power is not intended to be in addition to,  
and not in substitution of, any common law  
right there may be against brothels which prove  
to be a nuisance. With these few remarks I  
will move the second reading which we, as  
members of the government, will have to carry  
through according to the orders of the Secretary  
of State.

## THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Chater—With regard to the Bill which  
I have before us, we are fully aware how futile  
and useless would be any opposition on our part. As  
the Attorney-General has informed us, it has been  
ordered that the Bill is to be passed, and after  
such an order, all the recommendations of those  
who are best able under the circumstances to  
pronounce an opinion from experience, long  
residence, and special knowledge, have been  
measure are made and well-weighed, and have been  
put forward in the most cogent manner without  
effect, and it would be a futile task on my part  
to recapitulate their knowledge as to that arguments  
are useless weapons to combat the orders of the  
Colonial Office in a matter like this, and that  
prejudice must carry the day against the  
opposition of those who may be in the East and  
their long residence in the East and their better  
knowledge of the habits and requirements should  
entitle them to some consideration. In giving an  
adverse vote I may say, Sir, that we unanimously  
protest against this ill-considered and ill-weighed  
measure, which as far as I can see, can do no  
possible good, but will certainly work a great deal  
of harm and misery.

## DR. HO KAI SPOKE HIS MIND.

Dr. Ho Kai—Sir, I think it is due to my  
position in Council to say a few words, however  
useless they may be, to record my protest  
against the passing of this measure. I claim  
the right to speak with some authority on the  
subject, and although it may not meet with the  
approval of the home authorities, I must put it  
on record as my opinion that the passing of this  
Bill must work great hardship among the poor  
women and poor girls of the Chinese nation  
who are unfortunate enough to be in these  
places, perhaps kidnapped for immoral  
purposes by the many evil persons who find  
this business a means of making money, and  
also for luring the rich to squander their  
money. The Ordinances have worked very well  
during the past 15 years. During my long  
residence in the East—rather, since I have been  
here, as soon as I came to watch the working  
of the Ordinances, I found that they have worked  
wonderfully well, and have prevented a great  
many miserable and dreadful lives being led by  
girls who are exposed to such a life of shame.  
Now once this Ordinance is withdrawn these  
poor people will have no further protection,  
except such as is given them by the common  
law, which is practically no protection at all to  
them; and it is equally useless to leave it to  
the knowledge of the courts to leave it to the  
courts to deal with such a case of plague  
which has been constituting a nuisance.

For Chinese girls, of course, are not like English  
girls, or European girls, but are totally ignorant  
of the nature of liberty of the English or European,  
and they undoubtedly require some officer  
such as a Registrar-General and others to  
remind them of their rights from time to time,  
and to make them understand that they are at  
liberty to depart or escape from the infamous  
imprisonment to which they are constantly  
subjected by their keepers. I pity also the  
Chinese residents who have families here. It is  
quite true that on the complaint of three  
neighbours the house may be shut up; but our  
knowledge of the Chinese is such that we know  
nothing of this sort will be the case. The Chi-  
nese as a people are not fond of going to law or  
going to appear in the police courts, but will  
rather suffer a good deal of annoyance, and the  
result would be that they would remove their  
families from the colony or not bring their  
families to the colony in future to live amidst  
brothels. Upon these facts I think I should fall  
in my duty if I did not protest in the strongest  
manner possible against the passing of this  
Bill, and although I know, as my colleague has  
just put it, that our best efforts are futile. It is  
like having to swallow a bitter pill; the doctors  
order it, and so however bitter the pill is we  
must swallow it. But I hope the time will come  
when the Colony will emerge from the bondage  
of the Home Government and have a  
representative majority to govern the Colony, to  
adjust our local affairs according to local ob-  
servation and experience, and not subject to the  
dictum of anyone who is quite ignorant of local  
requirements.

## "INHUMAN MONSTERS."

Mr. A. MacDonachie—I join, Sir, very fully in  
the protest of my colleagues who have spoken  
before me. It appears to me that in repealing this  
ordinance we deprive poor miserable creatures  
who cannot protect themselves of the little pro-  
tection the Government can at present extend to  
them. We know how thoroughly they are under  
the thumb of their pocket-mothers, inhuman  
monsters from whom they can never have any  
protection now.

## THE UNOFFICIALS SWAMPED.

A division was then taken.

## FOR.

Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. A. MacDonachie, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. A. MacDonachie.

## AGAINST.

Mr. A. MacDonachie, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. A. MacDonachie.

## Bill read a second time.

## RUSHING THE BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE.

The Council went into Committee, no section  
being challenged.

The Acting Attorney-General—Unless there  
is any objection on the part of the unofficial  
members, I will beg to move the third reading  
of the Bill.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

MR. CHATER TRIES TO POSTPONE THE BILL.

Mr. C. P. Chater—In order to be perfectly  
consistent I beg to move that the third reading  
of the Bill be postponed to this day twelve  
months.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded.

SWAMPED AGAIN!

The amendment was then put with the  
following result:—

## FOR.

Mr. C. P. Chater, Mr. A. MacDonachie, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. A. MacDonachie.

## AGAINST.

Mr. A. MacDonachie, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. A. MacDonachie.

The amendment was lost and the Bill was  
read a third time and passed.

## THE TAI-PING SHAN RESUMPTION ORDINANCE.

His Excellency—The next order of the day  
is the second reading of the Bill entitled "An  
Ordinance for the Summary Resumption of  
certain Crown Lands situate in the Tai-Ping-shan  
District of the City of Victoria and for other  
purposes."

The Acting Attorney-General in moving the  
second reading said he would not detain the  
Council at any great length and yet he spoke  
about three columns, which might just as well  
have been condensed into a quarter of the space.  
In resuming his seat, Mr. Leach said that the  
Government had given very earnest consideration  
to this Bill and every objection raised to it,  
and their principle had been throughout in fram-  
ing it, in bringing it before the public and in  
putting it before this assembly—*fairness*.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee on  
the Bill.

Upon Section 27, providing for funds out of  
which the compensation shall be paid, the  
Acting Attorney-General said it had been  
suggested that it would not be practicable at the  
moment to pay any award, the colony might  
have no public funds, but possibly this money  
might be temporarily raised by means of Govern-  
ment bonds or debentures bearing interest at a  
rate lower than seven per cent, and redeemable  
at 3, 6, 7 or 9 months. Therefore in order to  
give power to issue those bonds or debentures,  
he proposed that the section should read as  
follows:—All sums required for the purpose of  
this Ordinance for compensation or costs of  
arbitration as against the Crown shall be borne  
and paid out of the public funds of the colony or  
may be raised, provided for, or paid and paid by  
Public Loan or in such other manner as may be  
authorized by Ordinance.

Agreed.

A few other unimportant alterations were made,  
but some difficulty arose in regard to certain lots  
mentioned in the schedule.

His Excellency—As there is some alteration  
needed in this schedule, I think we had better  
postpone the third reading until these alterations  
are made. I suggest that we meet this day  
tomorrow.

Mr. R. R. Bell—Will not that be post-  
poning the passing of the Bill too long, Sir?

His Excellency—It is to wait for the Royal  
Assent. I have already sent the draft home to  
the Secretary of State, and informed him that  
the unofficial members had promised that there  
should not be any important amendment; I  
will telegraph to him when it is passed, and I  
asked him to telegraph her Majesty's assent.  
That will take at least five weeks, so that there  
is no need to hurry the third reading at once. I  
will adjourn the Council to this day tonight.

APPOINTMENT.

The Council then adjourned until the 17th  
instant.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following letter, which has been forwarded  
to us for publication, will be read with much  
interest in view of the important part the  
plague at Canton has played in the matter of  
the deadly scourge that has, happily, just been  
stamped out of the colony:—

H. M. Consulate,  
CANTON, August 30th, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspon-  
dence on the subject of the recent outbreak of  
plague in these parts, I have the honour to  
inform you that the disease had ceased to be  
epidemic here by the end of July, when the people  
appeared no longer to trouble themselves about  
it. During the present month there have been  
sporadic cases; but yesterday, I reply  
enquiries at the Plague Hospital in this city, I  
was informed that in neither of them had  
there been a single case of plague  
for several days, and that the large method

hospital that had been erected to the west of the  
city especially for plague patients was in course  
of removal. Further, the Superintendent  
Physician of the American Mission Hospital  
here wrote to me yesterday as follows:—"I am  
glad to say that no case of plague have come to  
my notice for several weeks."

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) BYRON BRENNAN,  
Consul.

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary, &c.,  
&c., &c., Hongkong.

The latest official returns are as follow:—

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

Admissions ..... none.

Deaths ..... none.

Discharges ..... none.

Under Treatment ..... 12.

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to  
September 3rd, noon, 2,487; grand total, 2,487.

## THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to  
the Shareholders at the Eleventh Ordinary  
General Meeting to be held at the offices of the  
Company, on Saturday, the 15th day of Septem-  
ber, 1894, at noon:—

## REPORT.

The General Managers have now to submit  
to the shareholders their report on the eleventh  
year's working of the Company, ended 30th June,  
1894. After paying all running expenses,  
Premiums of Insurance, Remuneration to Consulting  
Committee and Auditors fees, there remains a  
net profit of \$182,498.68 and with the consent  
of the shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate  
this amount as follows:—

To write off \$34,610.24 from the values of the  
Company's properties on 30th June last, being  
the equivalent of 8 per cent. thereon, and to pay  
a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital of the  
Company, amounting to a further \$120,000.00  
leaving a balance of \$37,888.44 to be carried  
forward.

With reference to the amount outstanding  
against our late Amoy Agents, it will be noted  
that the same has been reduced by \$1,014.18, and  
it is hoped a further sum will be recovered.

In consequence of the work in connection with  
the forebore reclamation, the steamers have not  
been able to use the wharf since the middle of  
April last, and this has caused some incon-  
venience and expense. The compensation  
awarded in regard to same, \$14,000.00, is due for  
payment by the Government on the 15th  
October next; the question of a new wharf will  
be considered in proper course.

Shareholders will be pleased to learn that the  
Surveyors Reports on the condition of the entire  
fleet are highly satisfactory; the hulls, boilers  
and engines being in first-class order. During  
the year under review the *Formosa* has passed  
Special Survey No. 2, and the *Thales* Special  
Survey No. 1.

The amounts appearing as "Freights due"  
and "Accounts Receivable" on 30th June, have  
all been collected since that date.

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Committee now consists of Messrs. D. R.  
Sassoon, C. J. Holliday and the Hon. J. J.  
Kewell.

In terms of the Article of Association, all those  
Gentlemen retire, but, being eligible, offer them-  
selves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The present accounts have been audited by  
Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall, who retire, but  
offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.,  
General Managers.

Eleventh year 1893-1894.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1894.

Assets.

To value of the Co's  
steamers *Italian*,  
*Hailong*, *Namon*,  
*Thales* *Formosa*  
and *Fokien*.....\$735,000.00

Value of wharf at  
Hongkong.....12,612.00

Value of stores and  
fittings at Swatow,  
Amoy, Tamsui, and  
Hongkong, steam  
launch and sundry  
spare gear.....10,016.03

\$ 757,628.03

The Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation (current  
account).....38,184.85

The H. & S. Banking Cor-  
poration deposit and interest.....518,166.00

Freights due 30th June, 1894.....32,260.91

Sundry accounts receivable.....44,743.73

Value of coals in godown.....13,719.80

Late Amoy agents.....15,395.80

Cash in hand.....4,745.45

\$1,474,386.47

## Liabilities.

By Capital Account:—

20,000 shares at \$50.....\$1,000,000.00

Reserve fund.....200,000.00

Underwriting account of the  
Company.....34,503.37

Sundry accounts payable.....47,269.43

Suspense account, Late Amoy  
agents.....10,000.00

Unpaid dividend.....116.00

Profit and loss ac-  
count 30th June, 1893,  
brought forward.....\$3,395.46

Balance on 30th  
June, 1894.....147,702.23

\$1,474,386.47

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

To Exchange account.....\$ 492.45

Remuneration to Consulting  
Committee for 12 months.....1,500.00

Auditors' fees.....500.00

Remuneration to General Man-  
agers for Office expenses, &c.,  
for 12 months.....10,000.00

Balance.....182,498.68

\$ 194,991.14

By Balance of profit and loss  
account 30th June, 1893.....\$ 35,296.46

Profit on running the Co's  
Steamers to date.....126,222.04

Profit on Coals supplied to  
Steamers.....5,113.27

Profit on Wharfage.....3,330.30

Profit on Moorings, &c.....2,190.81

Profit on Tamsui Moorings.....1,260.70

Interest account.....31,735.19

\$ 194,991.14

We have compared the above Statement with  
the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and  
have found the same in accordance therewith.

(Signed) J. H. COX & Co.,  
R. LYALL, Auditors.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1894.

## CHEFOO NOTES.

CHEFOO, August 27th.

The latest news from the seat of war reached  
us by the German gunboat *Itzehoe*; she arrived  
here on the 23rd. When passing Wei-hai-wai  
she met the *Pelyang* squadron, having just  
returned from the North. The fleet was still in  
Wei-hai-wai yesterday morning when the *Win-  
cham* passed.

While the *Itzehoe* kept quiet at home, the  
Japanese continued to pour troops into Korea. On  
the 22nd, the following transports arrived in  
Chemulpo:—

The *Sakata*, *Idzuma*, *Wakanoura*, *Setsuho*,  
*Kanwa*, *Mikawa*, *Higo*, *Ichigo* *Tolomi*,  
*Saminoya*, and *Takazaga* *Maru*, bringing with  
them 6,000 troops, 300 horses, and a large  
quantity of munitions and stores. They were  
conveyed by five men-of-war, the *Yorihio*,  
*Chiyoda*, *Nankai*, *Tsuyama*, and *Tsukushi*.  
As soon as the troops were landed they  
marched to the north.

The Shanghai daily papers have news about  
a battle having taken place. Up to the time the  
*Itzehoe* left Chemulpo, no reliable news had reached  
there; rumours said that a small troop of  
Japanese had encountered the Chinese and got  
the worst of it. At all events some fighting must  
have taken place, as 70 wounded Japanese  
warriors came to Chemulpo on the 16th. They  
came down the river, and were at once sent to  
Japan in a transport.

The number of Japanese troops now in Korea  
amounts to 30,000, of which 11,000 were landed  
at Chemulpo, 16,000 at Fusan and 3,000 at  
Gensan. Nearly the whole of this army is now  
marching North, with the object of fighting the  
Chinese, and the two armies are only a short  
distance apart from each other now, we may soon  
expect news of a great battle, the result of which  
is very uncertain.—*Express*.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TIENTSIN, August 20th.

One of the rumours that came to us a few days  
ago was that a German gunboat (*Itzehoe*) saw  
two Japanese and two Chinese vessels engaged  
in deadly strife about 60 miles out from Chefoo  
on the 17th. We have been waiting for further  
intelligence, but have only heard a modified  
report to the effect that one of the Chinese  
vessels was captured by the Japanese and proved  
to be acting as a transport as well, having about  
700 troops on board. We still wait definite  
information. As to movements here, the  
situation remains quiet. More soldiers with their  
transport carts and equipment are moving about  
than usual.

A rumour of great significance, if true, is to  
the effect that Russia has definitely invited Japan to  
withdraw from Korea, but it appears to receive  
little credence. And the hope is freely expressed  
that neither Russia nor any other Power will  
allow herself to become entangled in any way  
with the affair.

A report of an insult to the U. S. Consul and  
interpreter which appeared in our local issue  
needs to be corrected in justice to the Chinese.  
The facts are these. These gentlemen were  
proceeding to make an official call, preceded by  
the *tinghsat* on horseback as is usual. Coming  
to a jam in the street, the *tinghsat* tried to clear  
a way through the crowd of barrows and rickshaws,  
and very likely was a little rough about it, as is  
common with the retainers of the native officials.  
At any rate, a lot of the coolies made a rush for  
him, but passing the chairs and seeing who  
were in them, they desisted from their apparent  
intention, so that the moral of the tale is quite  
the reverse of that which has been drawn from  
it, we are glad to say.

August 23rd.

A most melancholy and practical commentary  
on the recent proclamation with regard to the  
protection of foreigners in China is afforded by  
the tragic death of the Rev. Alex. Wylie, of  
Liaoyang, some forty miles to the north of New-  
chwang. Mr. Wylie's house was invaded by a  
squad of Chinese soldiers on their way to the  
front ten or twelve days ago (?). Without any  
provocation whatever they set upon and  
beaten the reverend gentleman, leaving him for  
dead, and utterly wrecked his premises. He  
revived, but died next day from his injuries.  
Such is the bare outline of the proceedings  
transmitted to Mr. O'Connor and received by  
him while in Tientsin. Doubtless your New-  
chwang correspondent will give you a more  
detailed account of the tragedy. Mr. Wylie  
belonged to the Scotch United Presbyterian  
Mission.

Informal advice has been tendered by the  
Consular authorities here to the rural and pro-  
vincial foreign residents, that it would be wise to  
bring the women and children in to Tientsin for  
a while. Most of the railway people have acted  
on this, but up to date the outlying missionaries  
seem to have ignored it. In the present state of  
incertainty, Tientsin is certainly the safest place.  
The *Itzehoe* is reported to have arrived at Tien-  
to-day, and the Russian gun-boat *Stroshak*  
is expected at once. The Americans are making  
strong representations to secure the *Monoway*,  
and in all probability there will be a volunteer  
organization of the civil residents.

We had telegraphic news yesterday of the  
successful landing of 20,000 (some say 30,000)  
Japanese troops at the Ching River, some twenty  
miles north of Pingyang, where the head-  
quarters of the Chinese troops are supposed to  
be. If this be true, the Japanese are now in force  
between the Chinese main body and the  
reinforcements advancing via the Peking road  
from the Yalu River. Such a manoeuvre will  
readily explain the apparently rash demonstra-  
tions in Wei-hai-wai and Liashan a fortnight  
ago; they were simply to distract Chinese  
attention away from the seat of transport. The  
news is not corroborated, but is intensely  
probable.

Mr. von Hanneken has again left Tientsin;  
and has wisely left his destination unknown to  
his friends. An incredible report has it that he  
is going on board the Admiral's ship, with the  
view of bracing up the faded nerves of the naval  
folk. It has yet to be shown that such a bracing-  
up is necessary, as there are other reasons  
obvious and equally sufficient, for the Chinese  
naval inactivity up to date.

The Peking is again navigable to the bund, but  
there is no apparent lowering of the floods on the  
plains; for a long time to come the roads  
will be impassable to man and beast.—*N. C.  
Daily News*.



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
**BANKS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—92 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.  
**CHINESE LOANS.**  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £11 per cent. premium.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, buyers.  
 China Trade Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tia. 167½ per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 15 per share.  
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sales and buyers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$21 per share, sales and buyers.

**SHIPPING.**  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26½ per share, sales and buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$67½, buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$30, sales and buyers.  
 Donkey Steamship Company—\$52, buyers.  
 China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.  
 China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERIES.**  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, ex div., sellers.  
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

**MINING.**  
 Punim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 Punim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.  
 The Kowloon Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The New Victoria Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.80 per share, sellers.  
 Sackville's Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.  
 The Lechu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, sales and buyers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$60.  
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11, sales and buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 sales and buyers.  
 Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$54, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$47½, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.  
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2½  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/2½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2½  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/3½  
 On PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 2/78  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/82  
 On INDIA—On Demand 192  
 On SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 74  
 Private, 30 days' sight 75  
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 88.80  
 Silver (per oz.) 30 3/16

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. Bataha.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayle.  
 Lieut. A. Bell.  
 Master S. Brinkworth.  
 Captain R. Crawford.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff.  
 Mr. J. J. East.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant.  
 Mr. J. Hamilton.  
 Mr. E. F. Irving.  
 Mr. F. Jamieson.  
 Mr. H. E. Keller.  
 Mr. H. Kennedy.  
 Mr. J. Knapton.  
 Lieut. E. Kratzenhar.  
 Mr. R. Lyall.  
 Mr. C. E. Mehta.  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Marcell.  
 Mr. T. Mitchell.  
 Mr. Oscar Nooit.  
 Lieut. B. Peters.  
 Mr. D. Proschandy.  
 Mr. F. Rademacher.  
 Mr. F. A. Shann.  
 Mr. T. Tait.  
 Capt. W. Thompson.  
 Mr. J. Thornton.  
 Capt. & Mrs. Wilson.  
 Mr. W. Whalley.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Capt. & Mrs. Anderson.  
 Mr. J. E. Buckle.  
 Miss Coe.  
 Mr. H. Crombie.  
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.  
 Mr. F. Deane.  
 Mr. R. P. Dingle.  
 Mr. J. P. Dowling.  
 Mr. Geo. Fenwick.  
 Rev. & Mrs. Ferguson.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes.  
 Mr. J. E. Macrae.  
 Mr. Morton Jones.  
 Mr. Medhurst.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Moore.  
 Mr. F. Morony.  
 Mr. C. Nielsen.  
 Mr. W. Parfitt.  
 Mrs. Robinson and children.  
 Mr. Sandelands.  
 Mr. F. H. Slaghek.  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Flindlay.  
 Smith and family.  
 Capt. & Mrs. Stenham.  
 Mr. A. G. Stoker.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Roumania*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 2nd instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 7th.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 2nd instant at 4 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the American mail, left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 16th ultimo.  
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Avila*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 7th instant.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Antenor* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 7th.  
 The D. D. R. steamer *Gerda*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
 3rd September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

here on the 15th instant.

# CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometrical Pressure at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wanchow	30.00	75	...	N	0	b
Yokohama	30.00	75	...	N	0	...
Nagasaki	30.01	81	70	N	0	...
Shanghai	30.01	81	70	N	0	...
Amoy	30.01	88	55	N	0	...
Swatow	30.05	81	...	N	0	...
Canton	30.07	81	...	N	0	...
Victoria Peak	30.07	81	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
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Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Swatow	30.08	88	...	N	0	...
Amoy	30.08	88	...	N	0	...